

From PIDs to Pods: the life cycle of an eBPF-autoinstrumented application



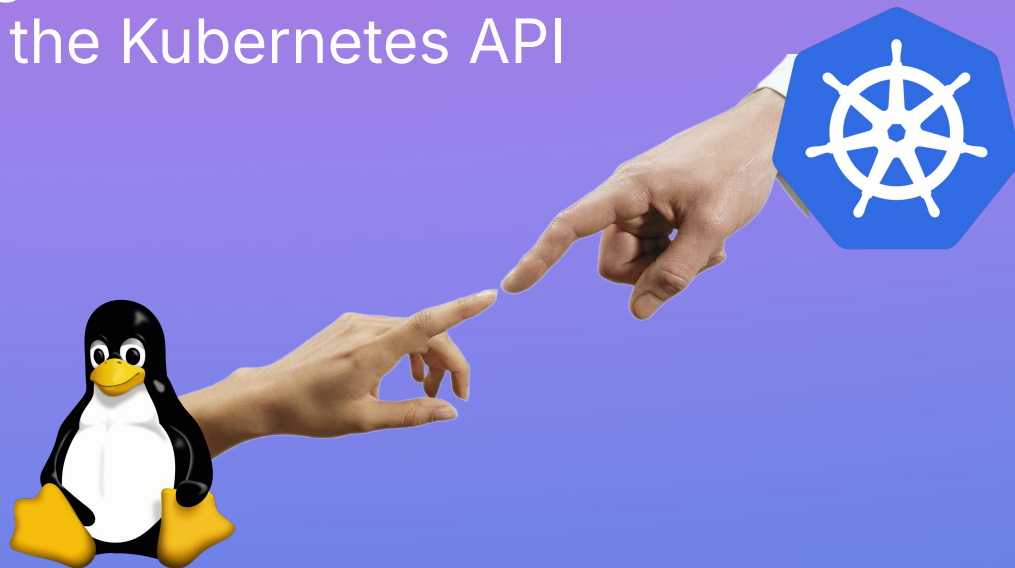
Mario Macias Lloret
Staff Software Engineer

The Barcelona Developers Conference 2025

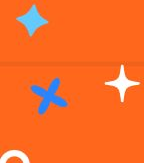
What's this talk about?

- Introduction to Application Observability
- Introduction to eBPF
- Walkthrough from the internals of the Linux Kernel to the surface of the Kubernetes API

Just for "fun"



Auto-instrumentation with eBPF



Context: agent-based instrumentation

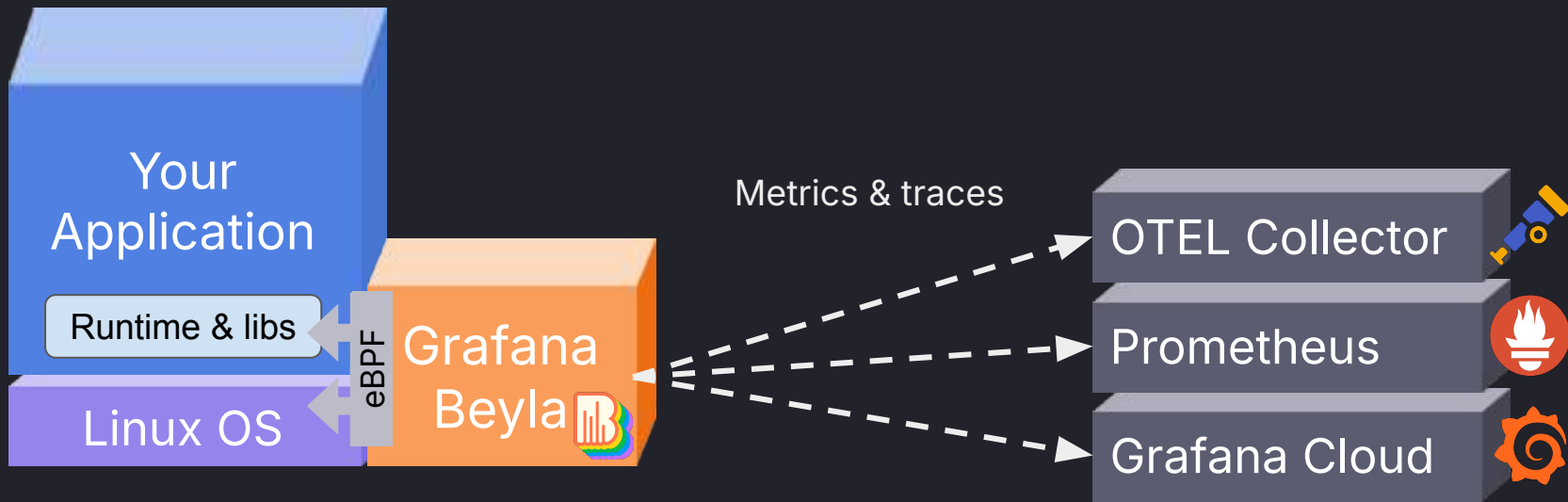


Agent-based/manual instrumentation: what if...?

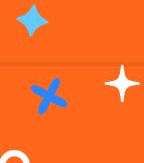
- ... my runtime is too old?
- ... too much instrumentation overhead?
- ... my application is a compiled binary?
- ... I don't want to mess my up code?
- ... I just want instant visibility?



Beyla native eBPF auto-instrumentation



E... B... P... what?



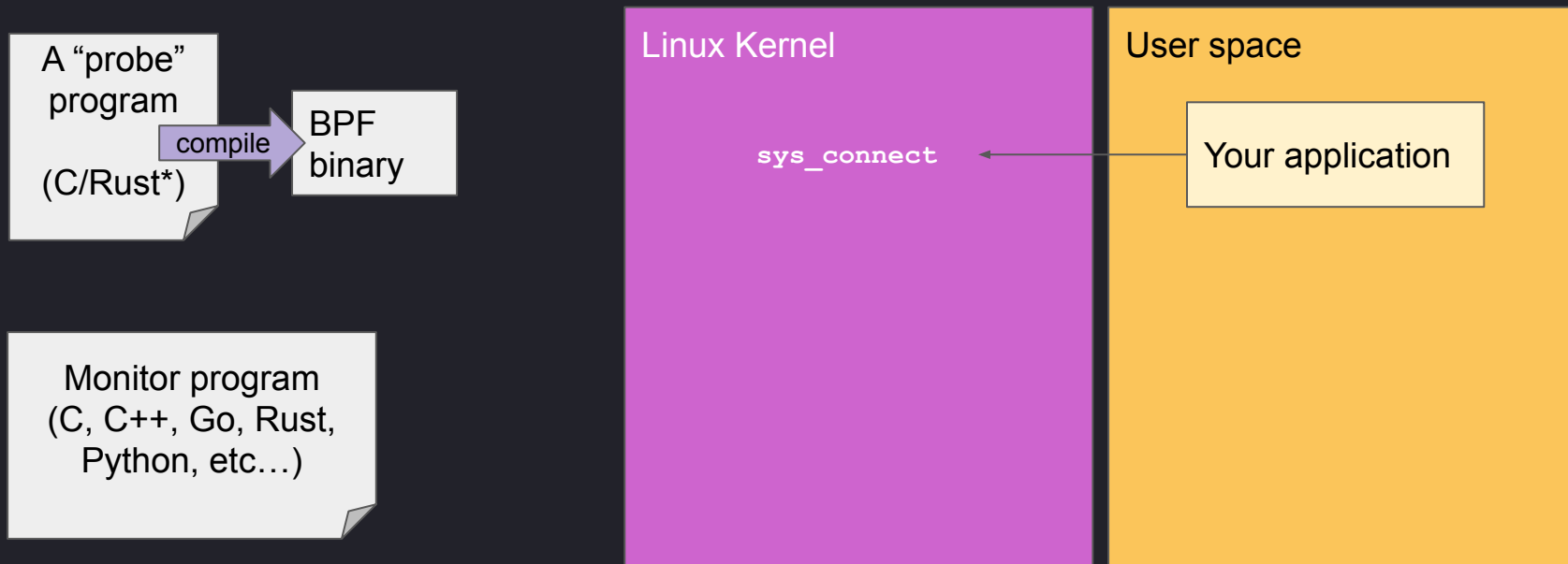
eBPF

- ~~Extended Berkeley Packet Filter~~
 - Virtual Machine built into the Linux Kernel
 - Event-driven programming: "hook" programs into kernel functions and user space programs.
- It requires how the memory is laid out (low-level)
 - Function call arguments
 - Local variables and return values



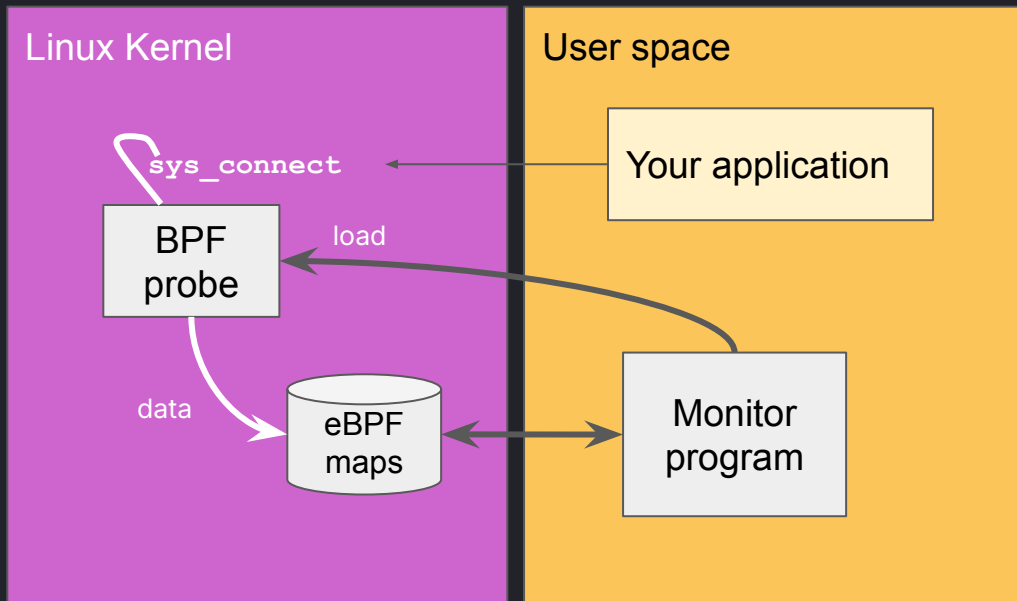
Example: track a new client TCP connection

```
int sys_connect(int fd, struct sockaddr *uservaddr...);
```

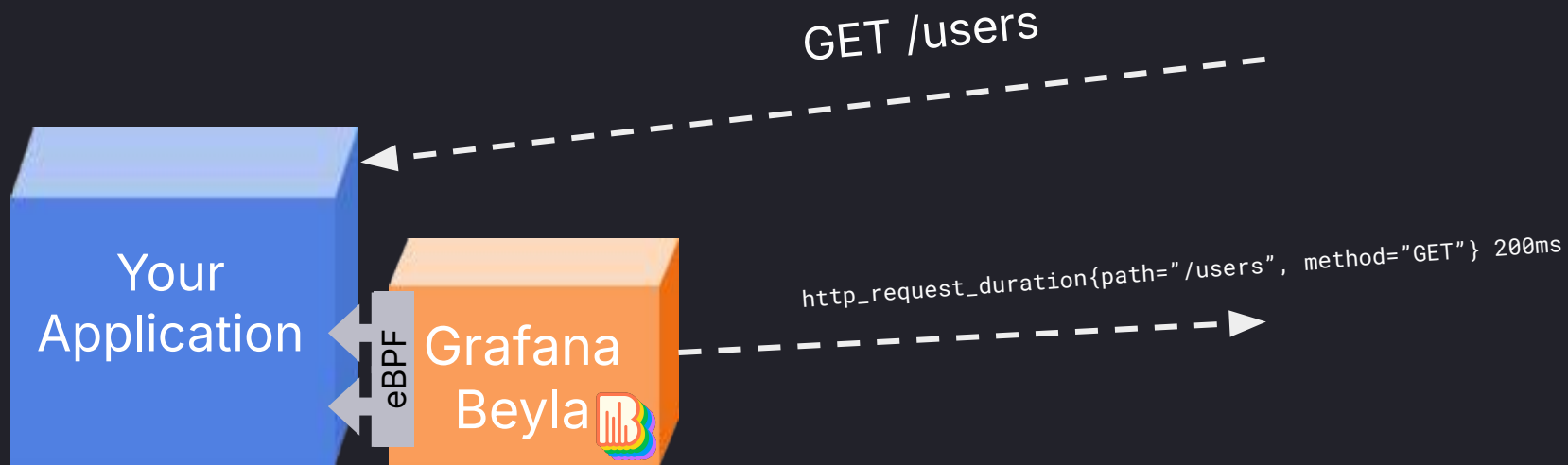


Example: track a new client TCP connection

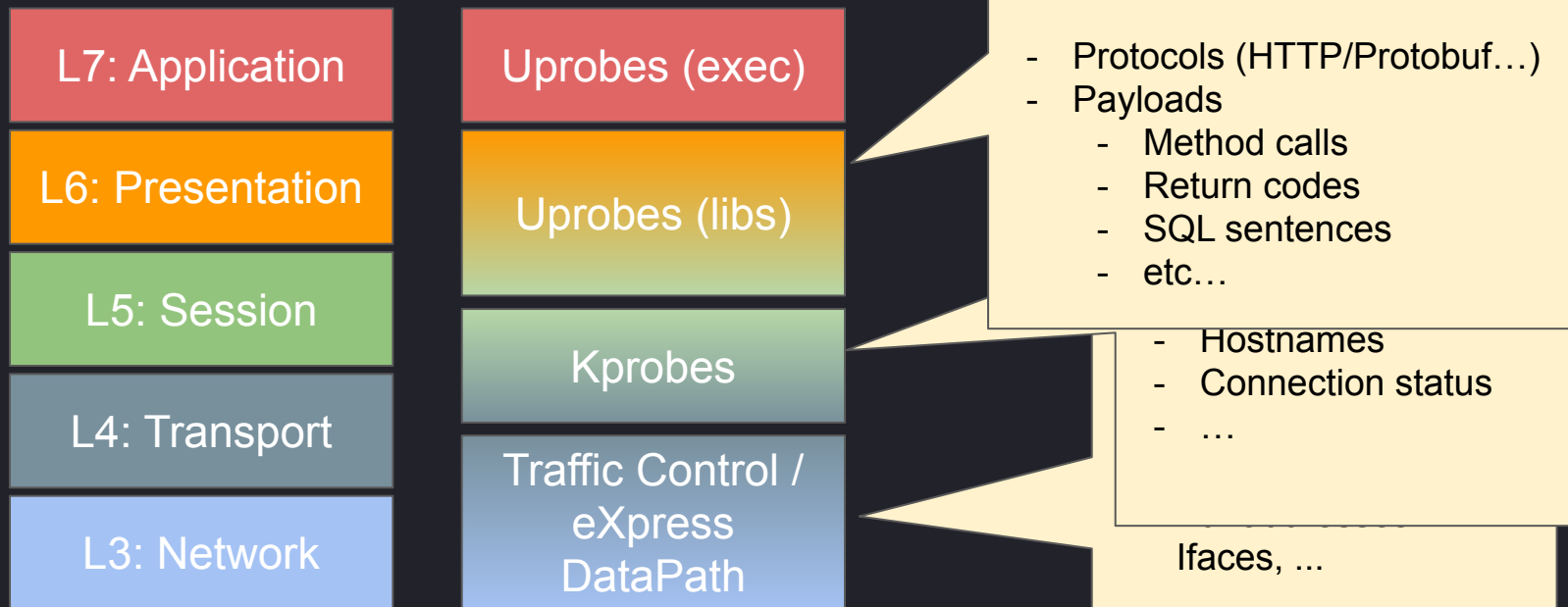
```
int sys_connect(int fd, struct sockaddr *useraddr...);
```



Observed behavior



How to instrument your network stack



eBPF Pros and Cons

- Pros
 - Fast, JIT compiled probe programs.
 - Safe, all programs are verified at load time by the Kernel.
 - Theoretically, visibility of all your system
- Cons
 - Hard to debug and write.
 - Dependent of the implementation details of the instrumented object.
 - Requires elevated permissions/capabilities.



L3-L4: network-level metrics

- 🙌 Robust: Based on stable APIs and standard binary representations (TCP, UDP, IP... packets)
- 🙋 Basic information
 - Src/Dst endpoints
 - Packet count
 - Bytes sum



L5-L7: application-level metrics / traces

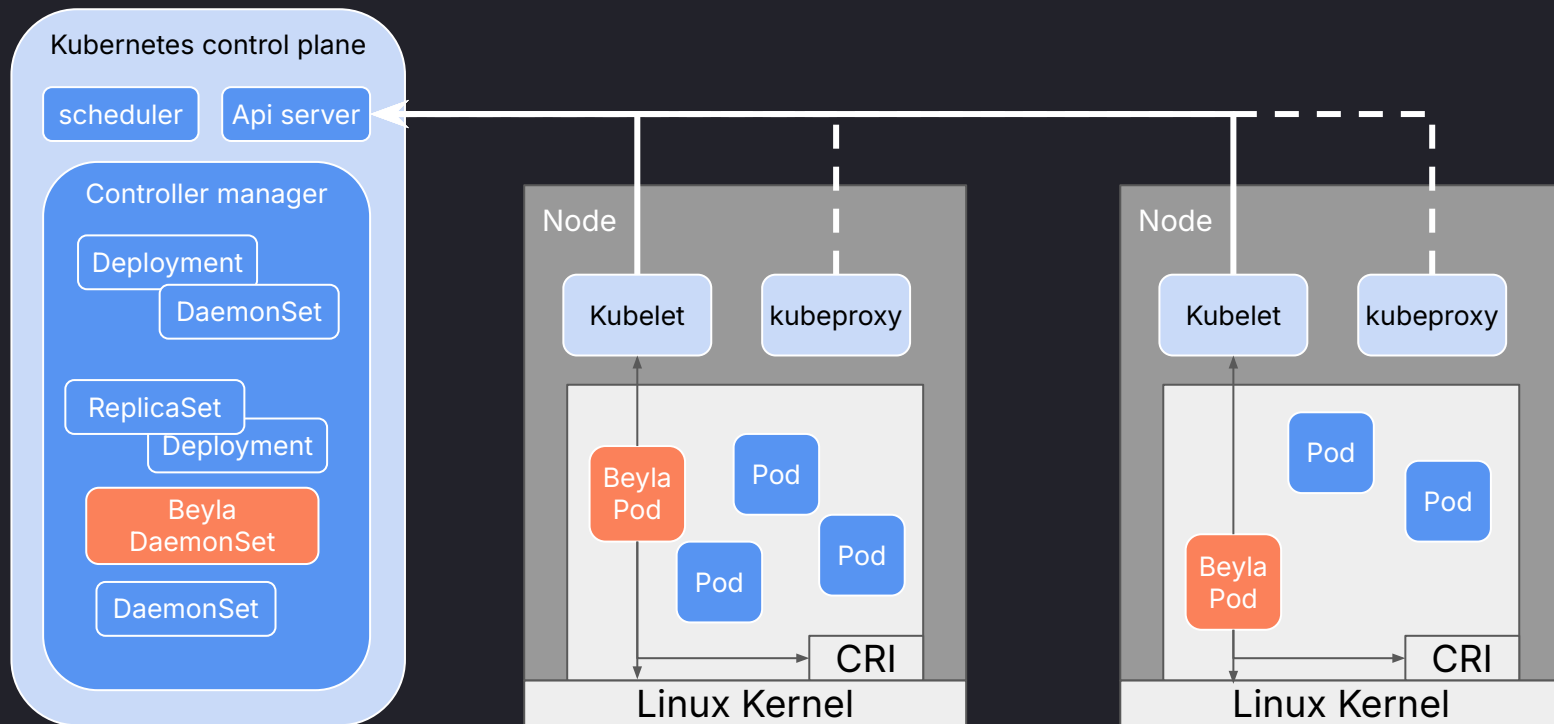
- 🙌 Rich information
 - HTTP/GRPC: methods, response codes, request times...
 - Other protocols: Kafka, Redis, SQL...
- 🙄 Need to implement explicit support to any new implementation of a protocol
- 😭 Relies on internal implementation details that can change with time



Instrumenting Kubernetes Applications with eBPF

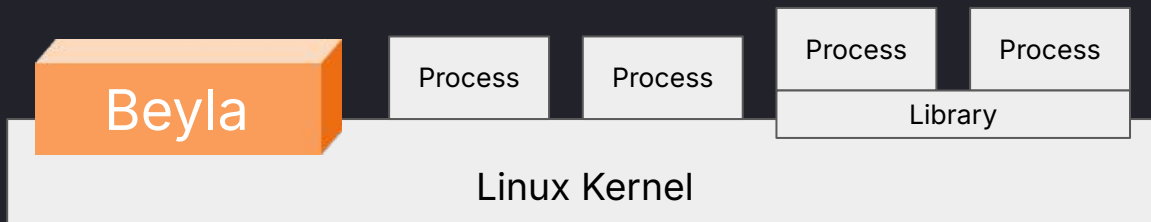


Kubernetes cluster architecture

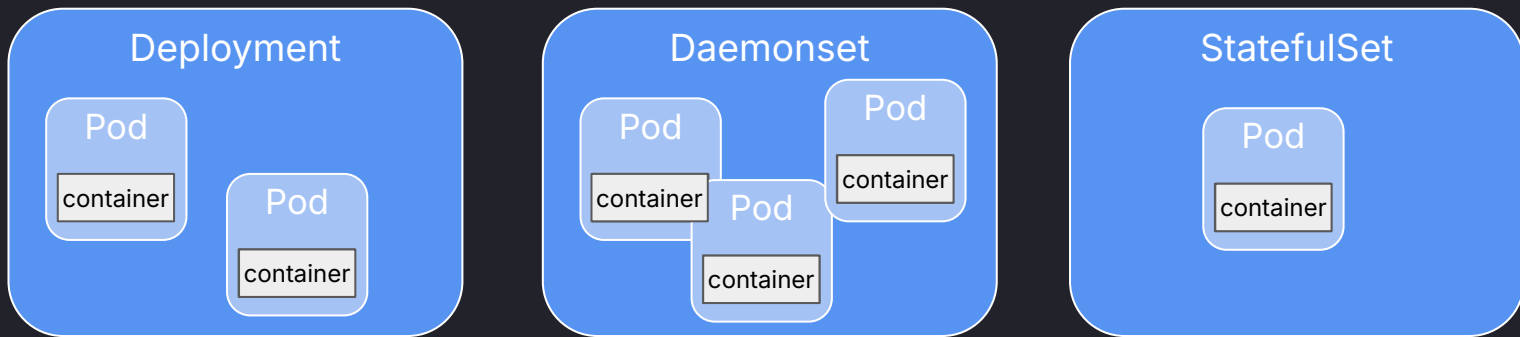


What Beyla directly sees

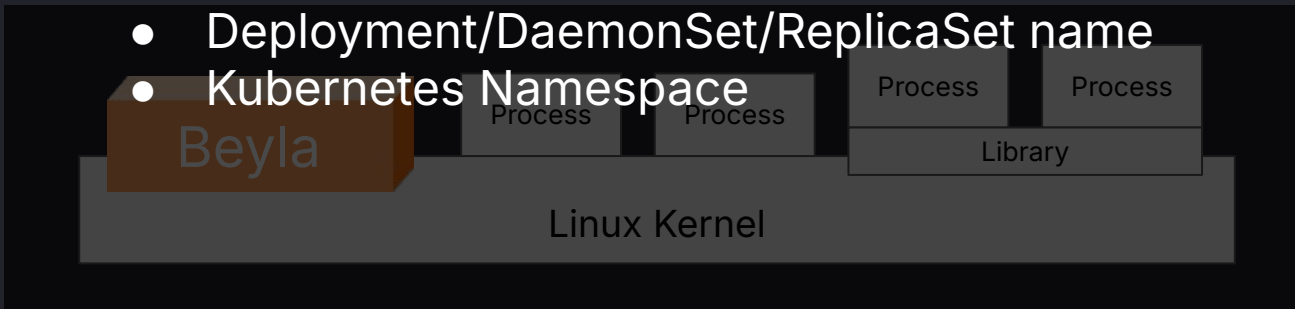
- Command name
- Process ID (e.g. 12145)
- Host Name
- ...



What users actually need



- Pod name & metadata
- Node name
- Deployment/DaemonSet/ReplicaSet name
- Kubernetes Namespace

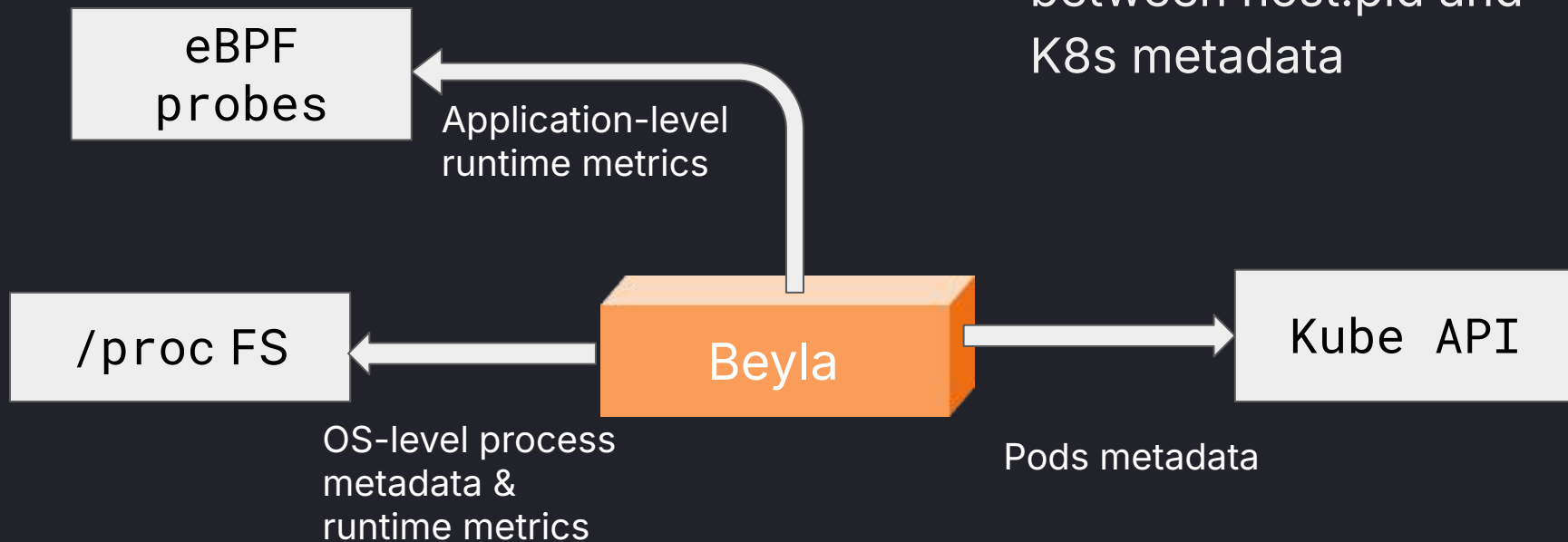


The Journey from a PID to a Pod



Matching processes with Kubernetes metadata

⚠ No direct mapping
between host:pid and
K8s metadata

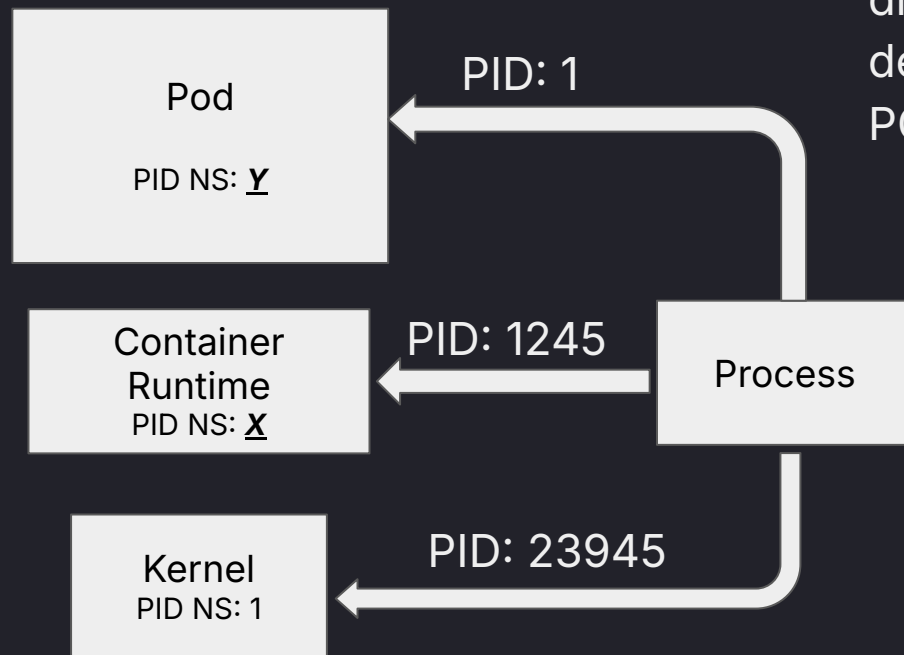


Playing in god mode: PID namespaces

Beyla deployed
as sidecar
container
(hostPID: false)

Beyla deployed
as DaemonSet
(hostPID: true)

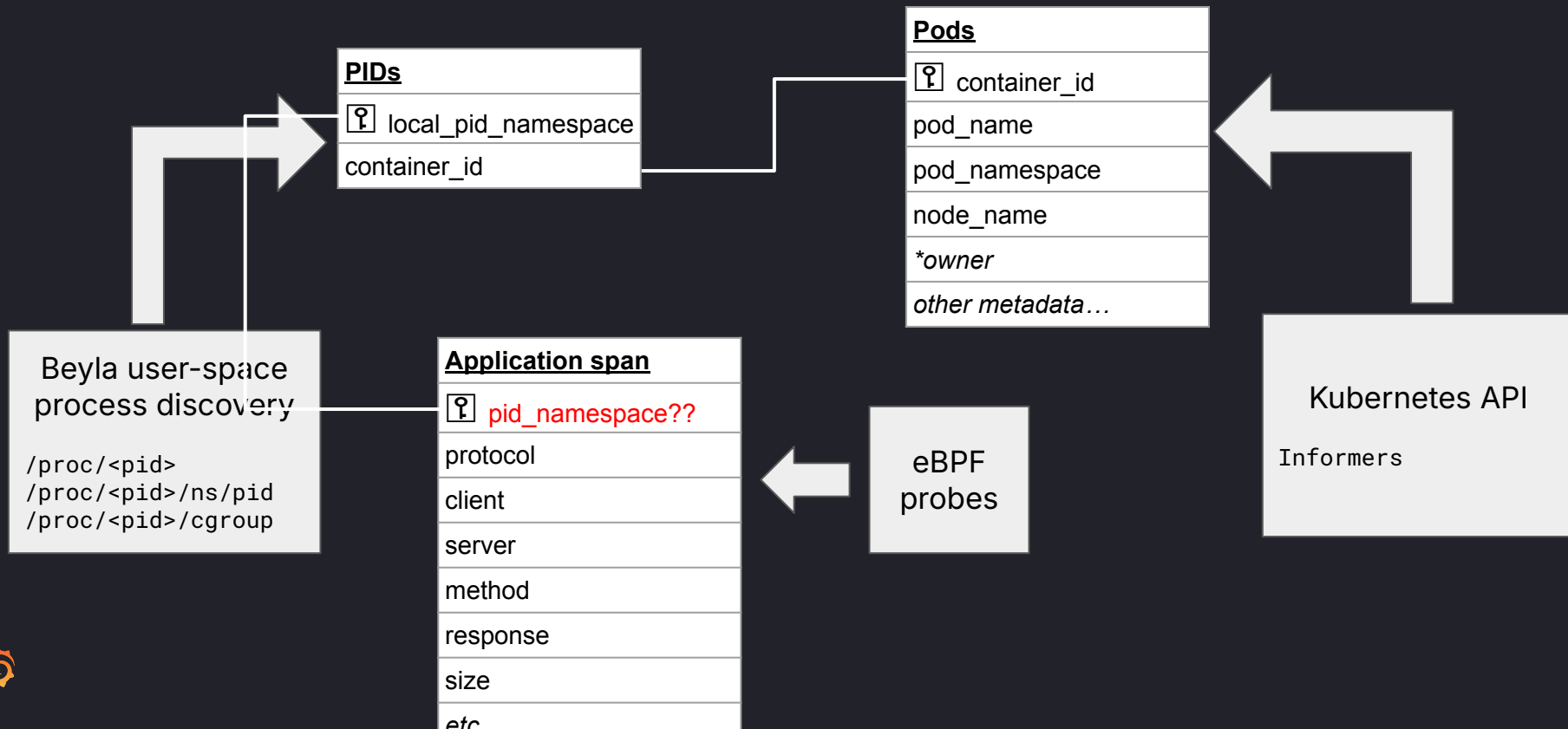
Beyla eBPF
probes



Same process,
different PIDs
depending on the
POV

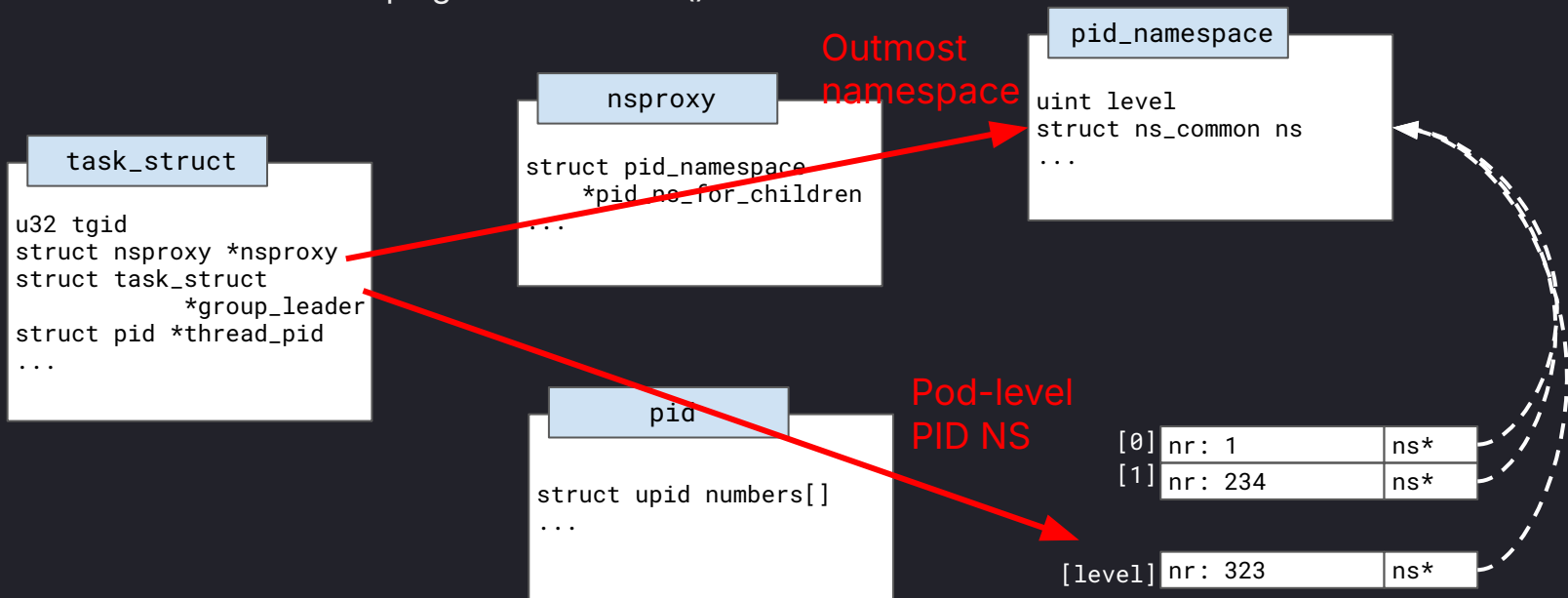


Matching all together

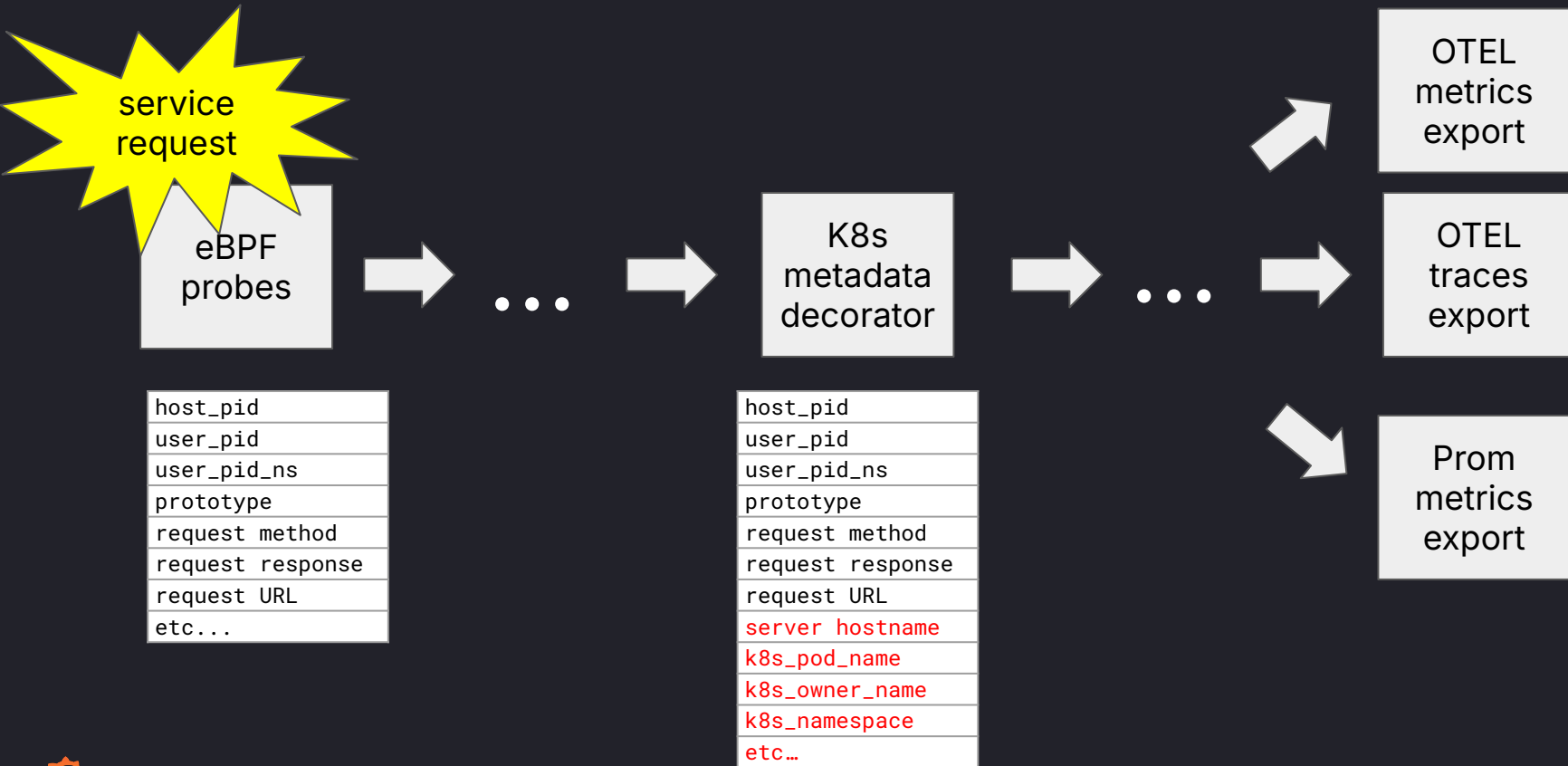


Getting the PID as seen by Beyla

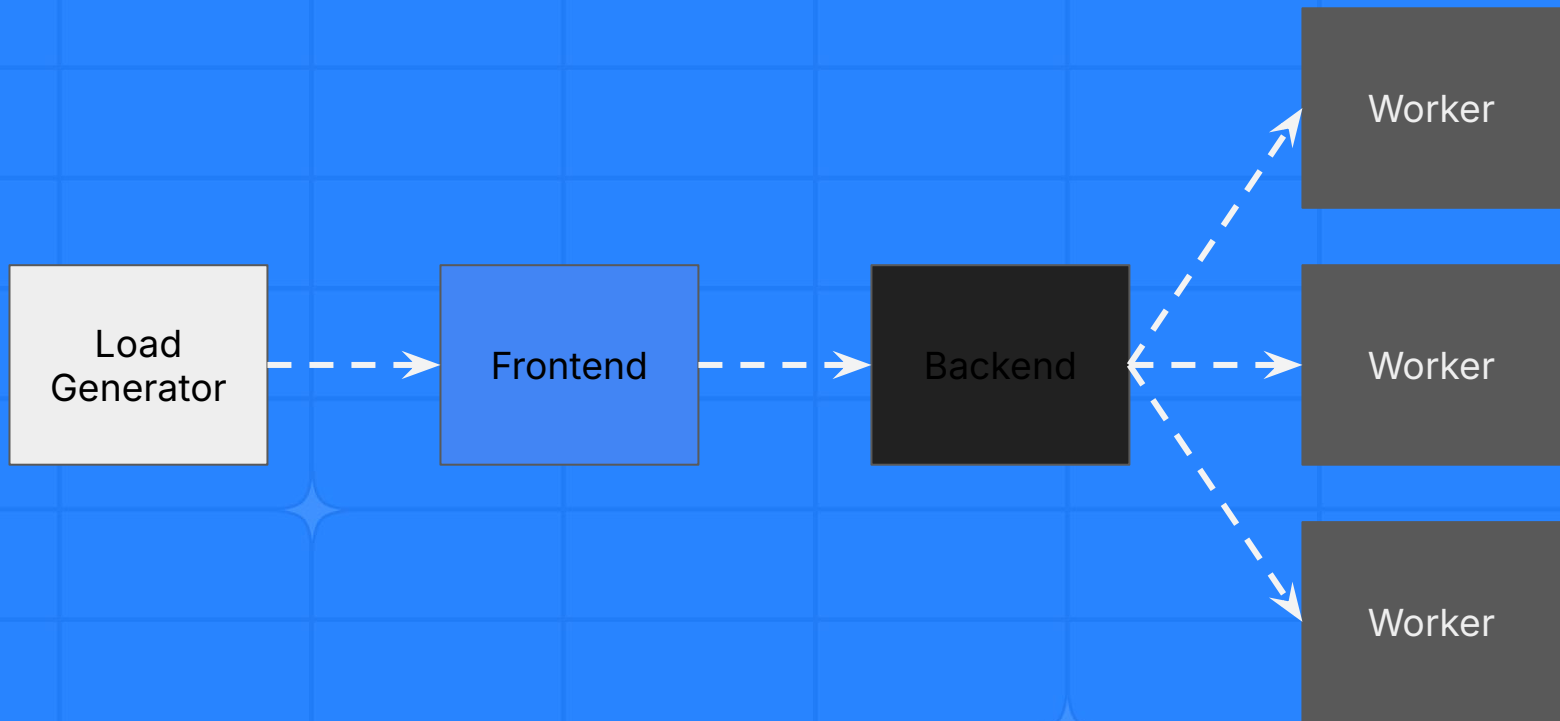
- u64 bpf_get_current_pid_tgid()
 - Returns the PID as seen from the Kernel (Namespace: 1) != PID as seen from Beyla
- struct task_struct* bpf_get_current_task()



The journey of an application trace



Demo time!





Minimal Beyla configuration

```
beyla-config.yml: |  
  discovery:  
    services:  
      - k8s_namespace: demo  
      - k8s_namespace: blog
```



Minimal Beyla configuration

- `name: OTEL_EXPORTER_OTLP_ENDPOINT`
`value: "https://otlp-gateway-prod-eu-west-0.grafana.net/otlp"`
- `name: OTEL_EXPORTER_OTLP_HEADERS`
`valueFrom:`
 - `secretKeyRef:`
 - `key: otlp-headers`
 - `name: grafana-secret`



Search or jump to...

⌘+k

+ v

?

📶



Home > Dashboards > Beyla RED M...



Add v

Share

Last 30 minutes v



30s v



Data source

grafanacloud-mariomacias-prom v

Service

All v

Job

All v

Instance

All v

Slowest HTTP routes (P95) ⓘ

service_name ⌵	http_route ⌵	Duration (ms) ⌵ ⌵
backend	/factorial/*	241.375
frontend	/submit	241.37499999999997
frontend	/	4.75

Slowest RPC methods (P95) ⓘ

rpc_method ⌵	service_name ⌵	Duration (ms) ⌵ ⌵
/fib.Multiplier...	worker	241.15384615384

⌵ Inbound: backend

Duration ⓘ



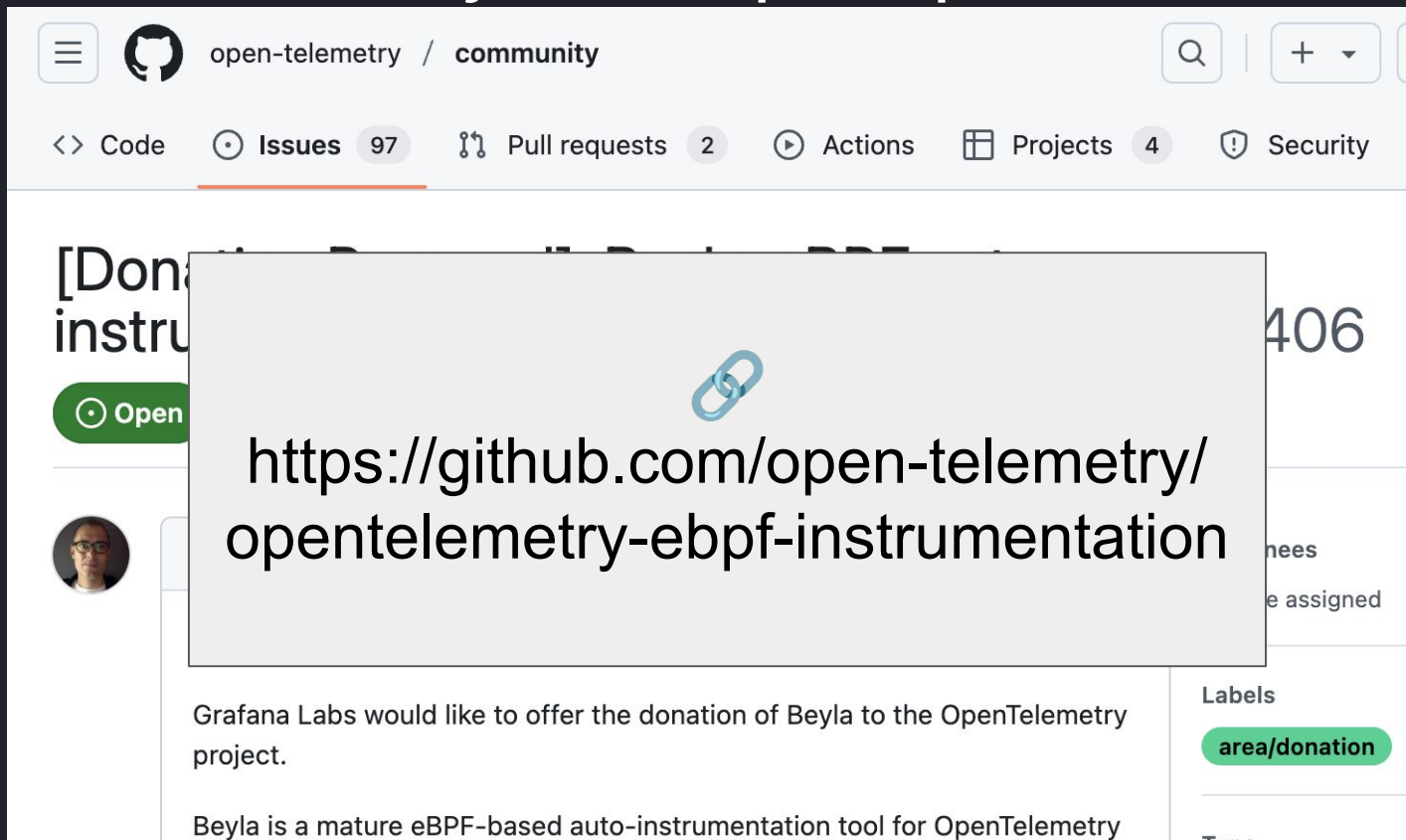
Request rate ⓘ



Error rate ⓘ



OSS Community: a core principle



open-telemetry / community

<> Code **Issues 97** Pull requests 2 Actions Projects 4 Security

[Donation] Instrumentation for eBPF-based auto-instrumentation

406

<https://github.com/open-telemetry/opentelemetry-ebpf-instrumentation>

Grafana Labs would like to offer the donation of Beyla to the OpenTelemetry project.

Beyla is a mature eBPF-based auto-instrumentation tool for OpenTelemetry

Labels

area/donation



Mario Macias
Staff Software Engineer

Thank you and keep in touch!

- Grafana Beyla
 - <https://github.com/grafana/beyla>
 - [#beyla](#) channel in [grafana.slack.com](#)
- Opentelemetry eBPF Instrumentation (OBI)
 - <https://github.com/open-telemetry/opentelemetry-ebpf-instrumentation>
 - [#otel-ebpf-instrumentation](#) channel in [cloud-native.slack.com](#)



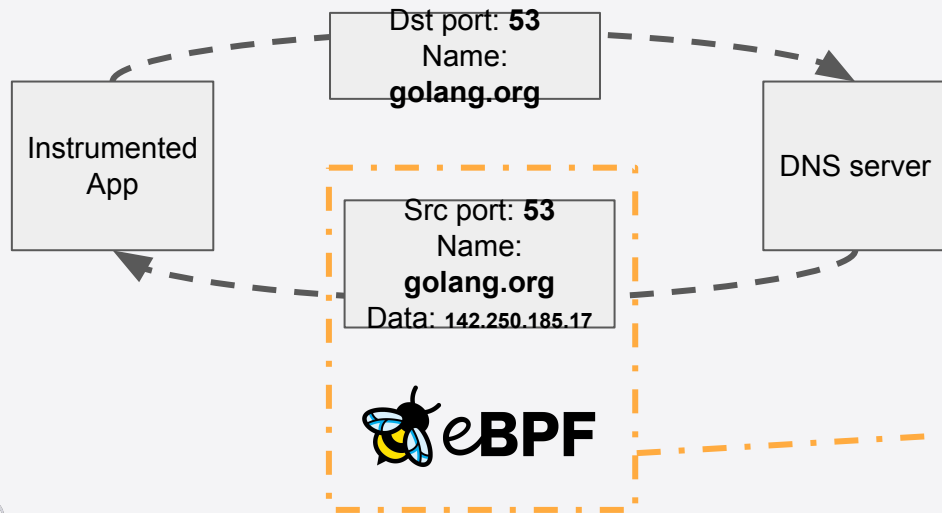


Backup slides



External traffic: Reverse DNS

```
$ ping -c 1 golang.org
PING golang.org (142.250.185.17): 56 data bytes
...
$ nslookup 142.250.185.17
...
17.185.250.142.in-addr.arpa name = mad41s11-in-f17.1e100.net.
```

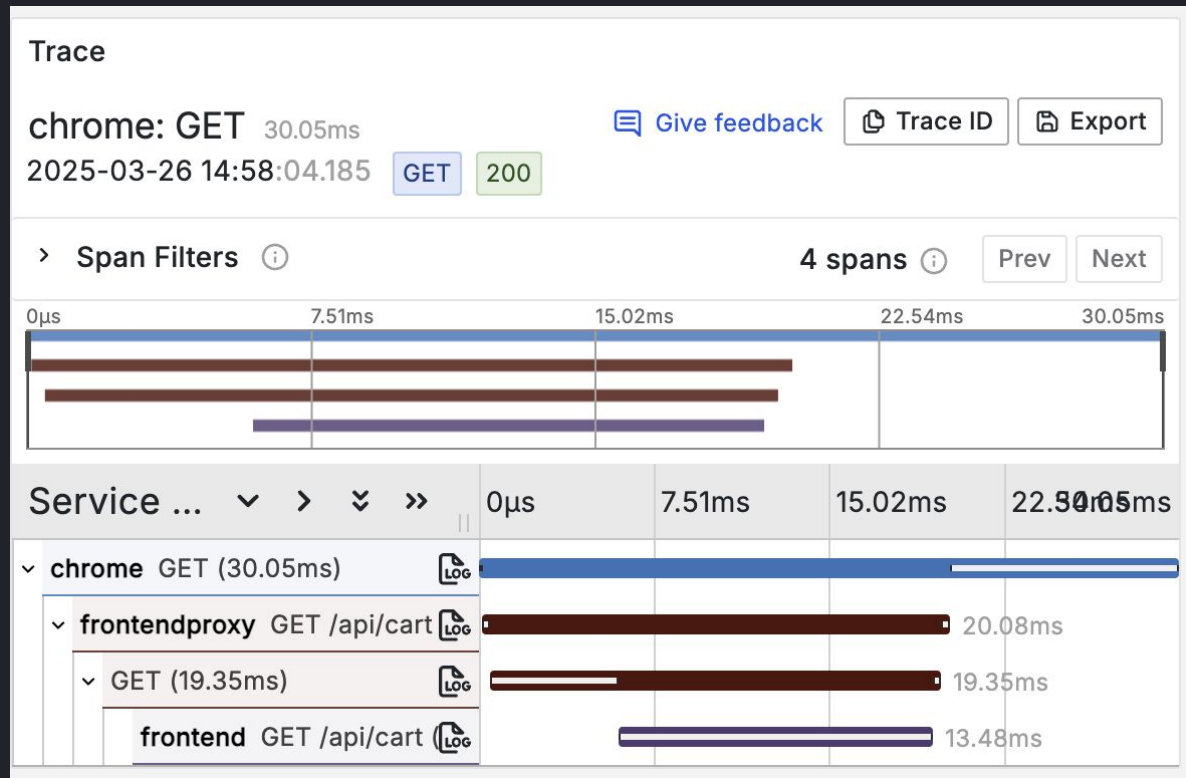


```
network_flow_bytes{
  ...
```

```
    dst_address="142.250.185.17",
    dst_name="golang.org",
  } 1357
```



Trace context propagation



HTTP

- Traceparent header

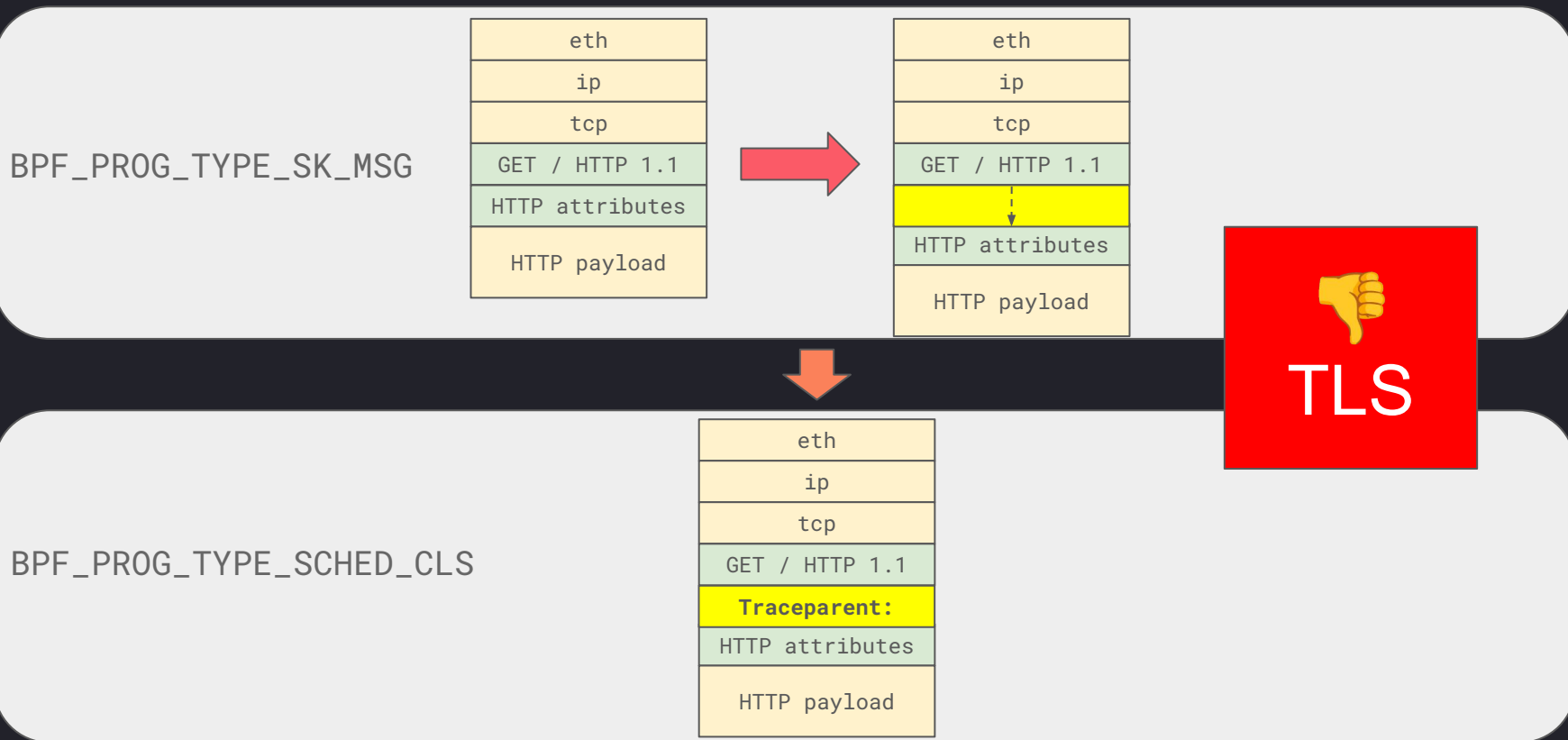
gRPC

- Metadata header

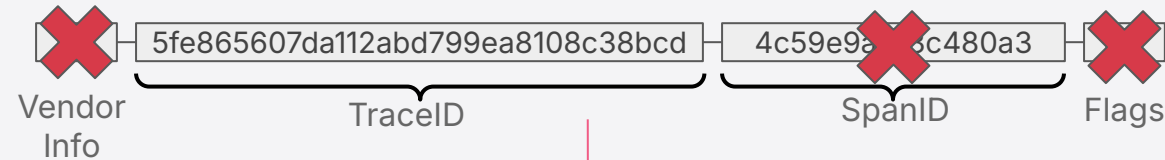
Instrumentation SDKs need to explicitly read it from inbound requests and inject it in outbound



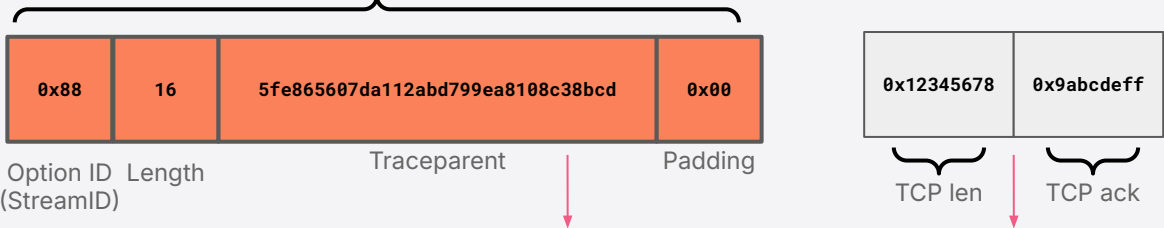
HTTP context propagation



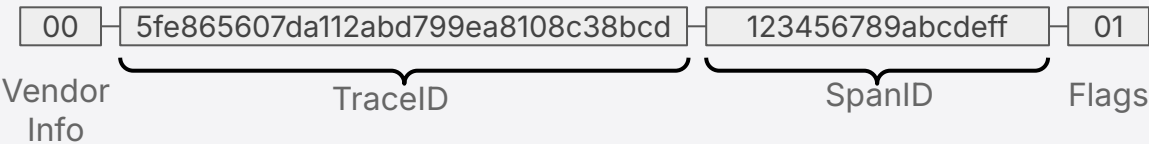
IP context propagation



Egress



Ingress



L5-L7: joining pieces

Time	Source	Event
	...	... previous stuff ...
12	Socket (kernel)	Connection start (ports 53672→443)
13	Socket (kernel)	Connection start (ports 56380→8080)
15	Socket library	Response Body: "HTTP/1.1 200 OK\n ..."
17	TLS library	Request Body: "GET / HTTP/1.1\nHost: ..."
17	HTTP library	Request Body: "POST /users/1234/product HTTP/1.1\nHost: ..."
22	Socket library	Content: "(binary stuff) SELECT * FROM Users WHERE...."
23	Golang HTTP uprobes	Request Body: "GET / HTTP/1.1\nHost: ..."
	...	... more stuff ...



L5-L7: joining pieces

The easy way: classic web servers

Time	Thread ID	Parent Thread	Source	Payload
100	1	...	connect	src/dst address/port, etc...
110	123	1	sock_send	GET /users HTTP/1.1 Host: kube-service.ns User-Agent: ...
115			accept	src/dst address/port, socket fd...
130	321	888	sock_recv	(binary stuff...)
143	123	1	sock_recv	HTTP/1.1 200 content-type: text/html; etc...
147	123	1	sock_recv	(more stuff...)
116	321	888	sock_send	(stuff...)
118	123	1	sock_close	

- Client-Side request
- HTTP protocol
- GET /users
- Request payload size
- Status 200 OK
- Response payload time
- Total transaction time



L5-L7: joining pieces

Playing in hell mode: modern async servers

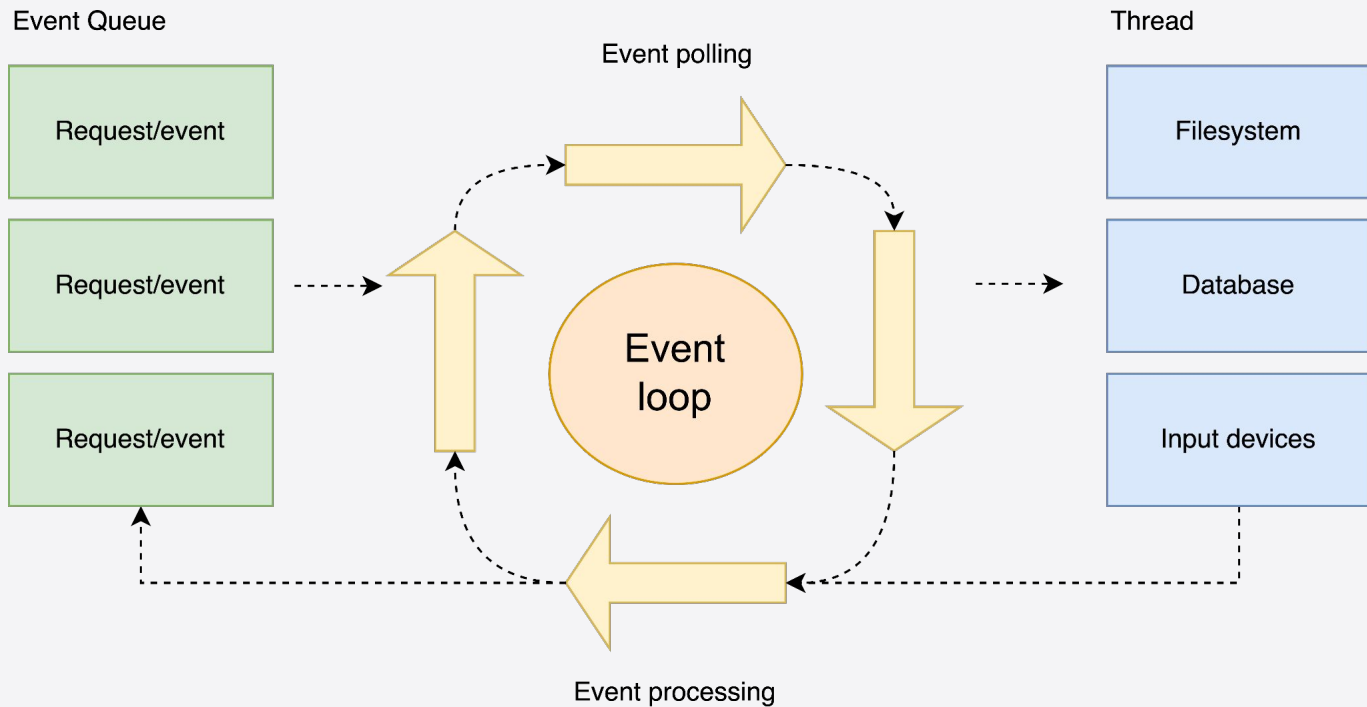


Image source:

<https://tech.utugit.fi/soft/tools/lectures/dtek2054/2022/events/eventloop/>



L5-L7: joining pieces

Playing in hell mode: modern async servers

- Need to implement dependencies

- Go standard library

- Main

- No

- Main

- Kafka

- Main

Library/framework update



Your instrumentation might get broken

